

## REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

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TUMORS OF THE CEREBRUM. By CHARLES K. MILLS; CHARLES H. FRAZIER and others. Octavo, 1906. Philadelphia: Edward Pennock.

This little book is composed of a number of reprints—seven in all—of articles written by Drs. Mills, Frazier, Spiller, de Schweinitz and Weisenburg, all of Philadelphia. In the first, Dr. Mills discusses the focal diagnosis of operable tumors of the cerebrum, and discusses with painstaking care the groups of symptoms upon which the localization of tumors of the cerebrum depends. The critical reader cannot help the conclusion, however, that in a large proportion of these cases a very considerable uncertainty must always attend their focal diagnosis. In the second, Dr. Frazier discusses the surgical aspects of operable tumors of the cerebrum; the paper having been prepared as a sequel to the preceding paper of Dr. Mills. The author is in the habit of making an osteoplastic cranial flap of from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 inches in width; small openings are first made at suitable points with a burr or chisel, and the intervening line of bone is divided—preferably by Cryer's spiral osteotome. The author describes with sufficient fullness various other models of craniotomes, but prefers the instrument of Cryer because, as he says, "with it but one preliminary opening in the skull is required, and that a small one; and thence a flap can be fashioned of any dimensions, with straight or curved margins, as the occasion demands, and that the cutting of the flap is accomplished more quickly than by any other method." In the third paper, which is by Drs. Spiller and Frazier, 14 cases of tumor of the brain are studied which were subjected to palliative operation by removal of a portion of the overlying skull cap; to this procedure, the term "cerebral decompression" is given by the authors. Dr. de Schweinitz discusses the ocular symptoms of tumor of the cerebrum. Dr. Weisenburg, conjugate deviation of the eyes and head, and disorders of associated ocular movements. Dr. Mills, in another paper, returns to the subject of the focal diagnosis of cerebral tumors with relation to the significance of Jacksonian epilepsy in their study; and in the final paper, Drs.

Mills and Frazier discuss the motor area of the human cerebrum and the surgery of its area. The entire assemblage of papers makes a monograph of great value to both the neurologist and the practical surgeon who may desire to deal with tumors of the cerebrum.

LEWIS S. PILCHER.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM RESULTING FROM ACCIDENT AND INJURY. By PEARCE BAILEY, A.M., M.D., Clinical Lecturer in Neurology, Columbia University, New York City; Consulting Neurologist to the Roosevelt, St. Luke's and Manhattan State Hospitals, etc. New York and London: D. Appleton and Company.

With the enormous increase in industrial activity made necessary by mechanical means of productivity, a stupendous increase in the amount of human injury has taken place. While physical violence has been a constant cause for injury from time immemorial it has only been within the past twenty-five years that the effects of traumata on the nervous system have been made the subjects of a more complete and comprehensive analysis. Dr. Bailey's work represents the latest systematic treatise devoted to this general subject.

In a previous work by the same author the so-called "traumatic neuroses" received an almost exclusive attention, but in the present work of 627 pages we have presented a treatise on all the traumatic affections of the nervous system viewed from the standpoint of the neurologist, and dealing with clinical, diagnostic, and therapeutic data.

In a short introduction the general features of the relations of trauma to the nervous system are clearly considered, traumatic in the sense used meaning for the author "quickly acting physical violence or psychic shock which arises outside the body." We also find here a short discussion of what is to be considered functional and what organic, in which the author shows the tendencies of modern biological teachings. In this introduction are also included the general methods of examination of the patient with reference to accident, predisposing features of nervous disease, and some remarks on the examination of the actual injury.

The main body of the book is treated in three parts. Part I deals with the Organic Effects of Injury to the Nervous System; Part II with Functional Effects of Injury; and Part III with